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No. 12

TRAGEDIES OF THE WAR

Pathetic Scenes and Touching Reunions Witnessed.

Real Anguish of Battle Falls to Lot of Woman—Thrilling Stories.

London, Sept. 26.—Could all the amazing, graphic and thrilling war stories now being brought back by wounded British soldiers be compiled and published they would make highly interesting reading. Every day hundreds of the injured are invalided home and they all have tales to tell.

All the wounded soldiers who have arrived at Aldershot have stories of the remarkable artillery practice by the German guns, which they ascribe to the close co-operation between the guns and aeroplanes.

While men must fight and bear the consequences like men the real anguish of war is the lot of their women. The fact is sadly evident just now at the hospitals in which our wounded soldiers are being tenderly nursed back to health and vigor.

Take the scene at the London Hospital, where some hundreds of our warriors broken at Mons are being cared for. All through the day the institution was besieged by relatives of those within, anxiously inquiring for the latest tidings of the patients, or waiting patiently, hopeful.

Inside, there were many touching scenes, pathetic reunions of husband and wife, mother and son. The hospital inevitably sees much of the drama of life even in peace; in times of war it is there, perhaps, that the human factor is uppermost.

A wife returns from visiting her husband—an infantryman disabled while in the thick of the fighting at Mons—full of hope, and talked of the prospect of her husband's early recovery. She could scarcely credit the fact that he had actually returned.

"It has all happened so quickly," she said. "He managed to wire, telling me to come and that's how I have seen him so quickly."

"Look what he gave me," she added, and produced a small, evil-looking rifle bullet, which was passed from hand to hand.

Her husband would soon be better. That was welcome assurance. But she did not want him to get well "too quickly." Like every other woman, however, she was proud of the part her man had played. One told little tales of bravery on the part of the wounded, of heroism under fire against tremendous odds, of solicitude for chums less capable of caring for themselves.

Large numbers of additional wounded reached this country, and like those before them, had stories of adventure to relate.

One of the 120 men taken to Birmingham, who had lost his left hand, wondered why he had been sent home. "I can still do a bit of damage with this," he said, shaking his right fist.

A member of the field artillery, whose head was bandaged and who could not speak, wrote down the following: "The shells came down like rain and our regiment had only one officer left. I was on a flank with my gun and fired about 60 rounds in 40 minutes, but we wanted support and could not get it."

One man belonging to the Suffolks stated that his regiment arrived at Mons on Sunday afternoon, and they were immediately set to building trenches. At that time the Germans were about 2,000 yards away, but when 300 yards off they closed in, some lying down, others kneeling, and the third line standing. "It was then we peppered them," he said, "and it is no exaggeration to say we tore great holes and gaps in their ranks. Each of us in the daylight fired with precision at the obvious target, but in the dark—and the fight raged for two nights without a break—we simply had to fire in their direction, trusting to luck."

A bombardier of the Royal Field Artillery explained that the enemy

work was made easy by the aeroplanes which flew over the British lines and signaled by means of a flash light. "Soon their shrapnel began to drop," he added, "and it did a lot of damage. We had to find our own range, but our men did magnificently when they once got to work."

One poor fellow whose head was so smothered in bandages that his features could not be seen, remarked, "We could beat them with bladders sticks if it were not for the shells, which were appalling. The effect could not be described."

Between 200 and 300 wounded soldiers arrived at Brighton yesterday. Thousands of people assembled outside the railway station and lined the route to the hospital. Soldiers with minor wounds chatted to civilians about their experiences, telling how tremendous were the odds against them, how they peppered the enemy, and how cruel the Germans were to the wounded. They appeared possessed of a burning desire to return to the front and to have another go at the enemy.

A Lancashire Fusilier told that he marched, or rather hobbled, a dozen miles after he was wounded in the leg, and that the bullet was only extracted on Monday, yet, yesterday he was limping round in the sunshine with a cigarette between his lips.

Oh, the longing for tobacco which the eyes of the convalescents speak! The gift of a few cigarettes to the Connaught and Cambridge hospitals would make numerous Tommies happy.

The young Fusilier spoke in high praise of the German gunnery, but held their rifle shooting in utter contempt, and declared that they could not stand the bayonet. He saw a company of Irish Fusiliers go for a mob of the enemy, who "turned and ran like hares."

"The best thing I saw from our trenches," he went on, "was a charge by a squadron of the Nineteenth Hussars, who went straight for some dismounted cyclists. It seemed a mad thing to do for the Germans, who had been peppering our infantry, should have been able to stop them with their rifles, but they didn't and after the Hussars rode through there was not a German left alive."

The Fusilier spoke enthusiastically of the bravery of the French peasant women.

Even while we were being shelled in the trenches," he said, "they came up to our lines and brought us fruit."

He saw from a distance Germans bayoneting figures on the ground.

W. P. Iler Dead.

Mr. W. P. Iler died at his residence in Rockport, this county, at 3 o'clock last Sunday afternoon, after a protracted illness of typhoid fever. After short funeral services conducted by Richard Sneddon, his remains were taken charge of by the Masons who conducted the burial services in a very impressive manner Monday afternoon.

The deceased, who had been a member of the Presbyterian church for several years, was one of Rockport's most prominent business men, well liked by everybody. At the time of his death he was president of the Rockport Deposit Bank.

He was the oldest son of our townsmen, Mr. R. T. Iler, and brother of our well known groceryman, Mr. J. C. Iler. He leaves a wife, seven children, ranging in age from 7 to 18 years, a father, two brothers, three sisters, many friends and relatives to mourn his death.

Mr. Iler was in his 51st year at the time of his death.

Carranza Willing to Resign.

Mexico City, Sept. 29.—In his reply this afternoon to the petition of Francisco Villa's generals, asking him to resign in favor of Fernanda Iglesias Calderon and thus avoid civil war, Gen. Venustiano Carranza says:

"I will gladly take such action if it is ratified by the general conference; if not I will fight with the same energy that I employed in combating the usurpation of Huerta. I will fight reaction and the old regime which appears now to be headed by Villa, who, it may be, is an unwilling tool in this as was Orozco in his fight against Madero."

Gen. Carranza asks Gen. Villa's chiefs to demand the retirement of their leader as commander of the Northern division of the army in view of his Carranza's willingness to retire if the army so votes.



HON. WM. SHERMAN BALL.

What promises to be one of the most interesting contests for Kentucky Congressional honors this fall, is the race in the Fourth district between Hon. W. S. Ball, the Republican nominee, and Hon. Ben Johnson, the incumbent.

Already the attention of many State politicians is attracted to this race as one that may result in the overcoming of the Democratic majority, as was once accomplished by Hon. John W. Lewis.

Mr. Ball is regarded as a dangerous candidate. He comes of sturdy Virginia stock on both sides, is a fighter and is prominently connected where votes and friends will count. His father was a Federal soldier and served in the Third Kentucky Cavalry thru the war.

He is forty, a bachelor, a Baptist in religion, a prominent Mason and is identified with other orders, and has always been a progressive public spirited citizen. He was born on a Breckinridge county farm, being one of eleven children. He chiefly secured his own education in the public schools, the Hardinsburg High School and Bowling Green Normal. He became a teacher and has always been a staunch supporter and champion of public schools and education.

He has held a number of important positions, including that of Circuit Clerk, Postmaster at Hardinsburg

GLYNN NOMINEE NEW YORK DEMS.

Present Governor Wins By Big Majority In The Primary.

Deadly Gas Capable of Slaying Thousands—Inventor's Stormy Career

New York, Sept. 30.—A possible explanation of the terrible slaughter among the Germans described in the recent dispatches from the scene of war is furnished by a prominent American long resident in Paris and widely acquainted in Government circles. It is his opinion that the French are using shells filled with a new explosive invented by Eugene Turpin, the inventor of melinite, which liberates deadly gases that asphyxiate all within range of the shells.

At the beginning of the war the Paris newspapers mentioned a new explosive of Turpin's invention which had just been tried out, and predicted that it would annihilate whole regiments. Bombs charged with it were dropped from aeroplanes upon a field containing several hundred sheep, and according to the report all the animals were killed by the fumes. So deadly was this explosive that the French Government at first hesitated to use it on the ground that the slaughter would be too terrible.

Some of the Paris papers intimated in the early stages of the conflict

(Continued on Eighth Page)

committed himself on this rumor, but his friends declare that it is not unlikely he will follow this course.

Returns on Republican candidates for United States Senator with New York City virtually complete and 2,432 out of 3,173 districts up-State give Wadsworth 70,872; Calder 66,755; Hill 28,921.

New York City virtually complete and 2,174 up-State districts give Davison 14,534 and Sulzer 12,397.

Both Sulzer and Calder still were hopeful tonight, however, that they might nose out their opponents in the end. Sulzer reiterated that if he was given a fair count, he would win, but did not indicate whether he believed frauds have been committed.

Appeal For Help For Catholics in Mexico.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Asking that the United States recognize no government in Mexico which does not grant religious liberty, a delegation representing the American Federation of Catholic Societies of America called on President Wilson today.

Resolutions were presented, protesting that nuns and priests have been robbed and murdered by Constitutionalists and that church property had been destroyed. The President was told that among the priests and nuns in danger were some American citizens in Saltillo and Mexico City. The delegations asked that the administration take active steps for their relief.

The delegation consisted of Representative Gallivan, of Massachusetts; the Rev. R. H. Tierney and John Whalen, of New York, and Henry V. Cunningham, of Boston. Bishop Currier, of Matanzas, Cuba, will discuss the difficulties of Catholics in Mexico with President Wilson tomorrow. The President promised to do everything possible for those in danger.

Night Riders Denounced.

Madisonville, Ky., Sept. 30.—The September term of the Hopkins Circuit Court convened yesterday morning with an unusually heavy docket. Judge J. Fleming Gordon's denunciation of the "Night Riders" was severe. He suggested that the County Judge be petitioned to appoint a sufficient number of county patrolmen to afford adequate protection for the people.

Gifford Pinchot III.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 30.—Gifford Pinchot, Progressive party candidate for the United States senate, is ill here of pneumonia. His wife today visited the various towns where he was scheduled to speak, and explained the situation to the waiting audiences.

Mrs. Ringo's Father Dead.

Wednesday's Owensboro Messenger says:

"George T. Ryan, one of the best known farmers and citizens of Logan county, died at his home at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Ryan has been seriously ill for several days, and his death was expected.

The deceased was eighty years old and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was a gentleman of the old school, and his death will cause universal regret. He was a member of the Masonic order, and has been an elder in the Christain church of Adairville for more than fifty years. He is survived by six children, one of whom is Mrs. Ben D. Ringo, of Owensboro, who was at his bedside at the time of his death.

The funeral was conducted from the family residence at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with interment in the old family burying ground. His grandson, Ryan Ringo, went to Adairville yesterday morning to attend the funeral."

County Attorney Loses Inheritance Tax Case.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 30.—Differentiating between suits to collect tax on omitted property and suits to collect inheritance taxes, the court of appeals this morning reversed the Franklin circuit court, which had rendered a judgment requiring State Auditor H. M. Bosworth to allow County Attorney George Batterton, of Bourbon, \$431 commission for collecting the inheritance tax of \$28,75 from the administrator of the estate of Laura Bell Judy, and held that the statute does not allow a 15 per cent commission to county attorneys in such cases as it does in suits for omitted taxes. It was a test case.

The opinion was written by Chief Justice Hobson. For Sale.

OLD PARTIES ARE FOSSILIZED

So Says Roosevelt In Speech At Columbus.

Tariff On Sugar Called Misguided Legislation By The Democrats.

Columbus, O., Sept. 28.—Addressing an audience in Memorial Hall here tonight Col. Roosevelt criticized the old parties as "fossilized;" found little save inefficiency and incompetency in their programs affecting labor, combinations and the tariff, and pointed to the Progressive platform as the only one showing the way to true reform.

The old parties, he said, can not and will not deal with new ideas in adequate fashion.

"They know that if they put the wine of the new ideas into the old bottles of their organizations these old organizations would burst asunder," he said. The attitude of the present Democratic Administration on the tariff and trusts he described as firing, "so as to hit it if it is a bear and to miss it if it is a calf."

The Colonel explained his opposition to State ownership in most instances because of the superior efficiency of most privately conducted enterprises. The distribution of the mails, water and light he said fall naturally within the province of the State, but in general State regulation and supervision were to be preferred to State ownership.

"My own recent experiences in traveling on a State owned railroad in France, and in using the State-owned telephone in England, impressed me with the marked comparative superiority in service rendered by our own privately-owned railroads and telephones; but I am informed that in Belgium the direct reverse obtains," he said.

In pleading for an untrammeled tariff commission the speaker declared that the Democratic revision was hampered in the same manner that the Aldrich-Vreeland adjustment was by the conflict of sectional and private interests.

"We are a great nation," he asserted, "and we must think nationally and act nationally."

Colonel Roosevelt pointed to the placing of sugar on the free list as an example of unscientific legislation and declared that the advance in sugar resulted because, he declared, the American grower simply quit business, and the law of supply and demand did the rest. He described the policy of the Progressive party, as one of wise and cool-headed radicalism.

"Under the Republican scheme a few men prosper too much. Under the Democratic scheme nobody prospers enough," he asserted. He remarked in passing that the Democrats had failed in repeated promises to provide a presidential primary and characterized the omission as an "outrage."

The subject of combinations, the former President said that the war-time advance in food-stuffs and the plight of the cotton growers emphasized the need of properly regulated and supervised combinations for the benefit of the great and the small alike. The war, he added, has shown the need of combinations among business men, especially small business men. But, he said, they were prohibited by laws which prohibit all combinations.

Col. Roosevelt took the decision in the International Harvester case, recently handed down, as an illustration of the evil effect of condemning all combinations.

"The court in the Harvester case," said the Colonel, "decided that what the Harvester Company had done was beneficial to the country as a whole, but that it was illegal."

A big stock of superfine Timothy Seed—99 per cent pure—which I will sell at reasonable prices.

W. E. ELLIS,
Feed & Produce Merchant.

Hartford, Ky.

WARN S. U. S. OF JAPAN

Bartholdt Says She Will Demand Pound of Flesh.

When Yellow Peril Confronts Us
May Expect No Help
From Britain.

New York, Sept. 27.—Many hundreds of German-Americans attended exercises in Terrace Garden today, marking the thirteenth anniversary here of German Day—a day set apart to bring together the Germans in this country and to revive the sentiment of the Fatherland. Numerous speeches marked the two sessions of the day, the principal one being delivered in the evening by Representative Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri.

Mr. Bartholdt pointed out that Frederick the Great was the first to recognize the cause of the American revolutionists, and sent one of his best generals, Baron von Steuben, whose abilities as an organizer helped make the victories of George Washington possible; that Germany was almost the only country which showed a friendly attitude toward this country during the Civil War, and that German bankers were the only ones in Europe to aid the United States financially during the Civil War.

Referring to Japan's entry into the war, the speaker said this did not portend any good for the United States. "England's summons to the black men, the brown men and the yellow men to fight her battles against a white and highly cultured nation," he said, "will not be the end of it. Japan will demand her pound of flesh, which is bound to be cut out of the skin of one Uncle Sam. Even now supremacy in the Pacific may have been promised the yellow man in return for his present aid, and for the protection by Japan of India.

"On whom, if not on Germany, could we rely for assistance if we ever had falling out with Japan?" he asked. "Certainly not on England."

"German-Americans are very justifiably embittered," he continued, "at the animosity which is shown in the Anglo-American press. It always has been an invariable rule of the German-Americans here to show the utmost loyalty to the United States, and the least they can ask is that the press of this country show fair-mindedness toward the country from which they came."

In conclusion, Mr. Bartholdt ventured a prophecy by saying:

"A defeat or dismemberment of the German Empire will mean eternal war, because the Teutonic race will never accept such a result. A victory of the two Germanic nations, however, will signify permanent peace. Both Germany and Austria-Hungary cherish peace, and their two rulers wish for their people the blessings of fruitful civilization, the of industry and trade and the highest development of the arts and sciences and the condition of such progress, and the healing of the wounds caused by this horrible war is a secure and permanent peace, anchored upon an international agreement providing for disarmament and for a high court of nations which will adjust all the peoples' differences and whose decisions will be backed up by an international police force."

Among other speakers was Jeremiah J. O'Leary, chairman of the American Truth Society and of the lecture bureau of the United Societies.

Hopeless Lung Trouble Cured.
Many recoveries from Lung Troubles are due to Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It strengthens the Lungs, checks the Cough and gives relief at once.—Mr. W. S. Wilkins, Gates, N. C. writes: "I used Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey in a case given up as hopeless and it effected a complete cure." Get a bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. If your cough is dry and hacking let it trickle down the throat, you will surely get relief. Only 25c. at your Druggist.

The War of the Nations.

Without entering into the partialities or race animosities of Europe, without taking sides in what is their affair and not ours, on a basis of our natural sympathies, does it not still behove us to consider what effect the result of this great conflict may have on our own interests and destinies as a nation? For that such an effect it will have is undoubtful.

Should the allies win, the status quo ante bellum will be largely resumed so far as the world outside of Europe is concerned, except for the annihilation of German commerce. It is true England will no longer be menaced by Germany, therefore will be more strongly confirmed in her naval superiority; but, on the other hand, England will still have enough to take care of with the other nations without resuming her quondam position of bully against this nation.

Should, on the other hand, the allies be defeated, Germany would become supreme on the seas and assume the Napoleonic role of France a century ago. Assuming this position can be maintained, the German navy and mercantile marine would dominate the world. Which, then, is most to our interest as a nation?

The prime, if not only the fact to remember in deciding this question is that whereas England has always supported our Monroe Doctrine, Germany has always been hostile to it; in fact, we may say that but for England we could never have supported it until now. Germany is, among the nations a "bounder" or "climber" as the English aptly term one who eagerly elbows his way to the front without regard to the rights or interests of others. With her rapidly growing power she has asserted her voice more and more loudly in "Weltpolitik," and without considering her eager competition in the South American trade as being other than an amicable one, we cannot properly neglect to note her assertiveness in matters closely touching her own sphere of interest, notably in the Mexican and San Domingan muddles. It is well understood that Germany covets naval stations or other territorial outposts in the West Indies, and it cannot be a bad guess that she would follow the same tactics to get them as she did, for example, in the case of Kia Chao, or Austria in the case of Bosnia, or both of them in the present war. The Teutonic policy of territorial forward movement has always been one of sudden seizures, taking would be opponents by surprise and then pleading fait accompli.

With Germany in the ascendant, it goes without saying that we should have to greatly strengthen our naval power and to maintain the utmost vigilance to prevent some such surprise against us in the new world, with the utmost certainty of becoming ultimately embroiled ourselves in a war with Germany that would reduce us, as it previously reduced the other nations, to a secondary place.

To these considerations is to be added that of similarity of national ideal as between Germany and the allies. Germany puts forward as her great slogan the repression of the slavic "barbarians"; but the facts of history are not to be forgotten. Without even mentioning the century-long friendliness of Russia for the United States, unbroken by any unfriendly act, let us go back again to the sequel of the Napoleonic wars when the so-called Holy Alliance was formed by Russia, Prussia and Austria with the object of upholding absolutism in general and preventing the revolt of the Spanish colonies in America in particular. It was this very Holy Alliance by the three European autocrats, but opposed, as it is remembered, both by Great Britain and France, that led to the establishment of our historic Monroe Doctrine. Names and circumstances have changed, but national character has not. Western Europe and the United States still remain the free countries of the world, and eastern Europe holds the absolute countries; the dividing line between them is clear, and so is the interest of the United States.

The effort of one country or race to dominate all the others must ultimately come to naught; such has ever been the history of the world, and all such empires but one have been of brief duration, the single exception being due to the enormous concentration of civilization at a single point. Ultimately such an empire as that of Napoleon expands until it falls to pieces of its own weight, but in the meantime such a military predominance as that threatened by the Teutonic civilization at this time, even for a few years, would work serious and possibly irreparable injury to our interests.—George W. Coles in Scientific American.

Your Fall Cold Needs Attention.
No use to fuss and try to wear it out. It will wear you out instead. Take Dr. King's New Discovery, relief follows quickly. It checks your Cold and Soothes your Cough away. Pleasant, Antiseptic and Healing. Children like it. Get a 50c. bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and keep it in the house. "Our Family Cough and Cold Doctor" writes Lewis Chamberlain, Manchester, Oh'io. Money back if not satisfied, but it rarely always helps.

The War of the Nations.
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NEW GERMAN SEIGE GUN

Mighty Weapons of the Kaiser's Army Renders Forts Useless.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—It is still too early to base general predictions concerning war in the future upon the engagements of the present great European struggle. One prediction however, does seem fairly justified already. It is that the day of fortresses has passed.

The new forty-two centimeter (16.8 inch) siege gun of the German force appears to have demonstrated its ability to demolish the strongest fortification ever made. Pictures of the demolition at Liege bear striking testimony to the power of this new arm. A single projectile demolished utterly walls of reinforced cement and steel, ripped open steel towers and piled the mass upon the fort's defenders.

This new siege gun has been the surprise of the war. It has been repeatedly asserted that no nation has any military secrets that are not in possession of all other important nations, but events have proved not only that the existence of this terrible weapon was not known to foreign nations, but that only a limited number of high German army officials themselves had so much as heard of it. A member of the Reichstag, whose name is not given, is quoted as follows in a German paper:

"The fact that the German army possessed such a gun was as much of a surprise to the Germans as to foreigners, for its construction and nature were kept secret, as the situation demanded, so that even in the empire only a limited number knew about it. When the trials were finished and all was ready to begin the construction of the new gun, the problem presented itself of making this wonderful work of war without attracting any attention.

"More than forty officers participated in the preliminary discussion over the preparation of the military budget for the consideration of the budget commission of the Reichstag. When the subject of 'arms' was reached, the head of this department requested that this part of the budget be not debated at that time. At the close of the session he told me confidentially that a new siege gun was in consideration. The general staff, he said, had urgently requested that not a word be said about the matter in the budget commission. Not even the officers, they declared, knew of what was being done.

"The request of the general staff was observed. Then work on the new gun began. A number of them are are in the arsenals. Six weeks ago, as member of the commission on arms, I was in a gun factory and was informed that any number of tubes and projectiles for the guns can be finished in a very brief time, not to mention the great supply on hand. I asked whether these guns wore themselves out quickly, and was assured by an expert that there are not enough forts in the world to wear out a single gun."

Apply Sloan's Freely For Lumbago.

Your attacks of Lumbago are not nearly so hopeless as they seem. You can relieve them almost instantly by a simple application of Sloan's Liniment on the back and loins. Lumbago is a form of rheumatism, and yields perfectly to Sloan's, which penetrates quickly all in through the sore, tender muscles, rubs up the back and makes it feel fine. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25 cents at any druggist and have it in the house—against colds, sore and swollen joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.

Modern Artillery.

The guns used by the French army are turned out by the hundreds at the famous Creusot works. The history of these works, as well known as those of Krupp in Germany, or Armstrong's in England, reads like a romance. The first mention of Creusot, under the name of the "Villa de Creusot," occurs as early as 1253. It was then a simple farm. It is now a town of 30,000 inhabitants.

In the sixteenth century coal was discovered at Creusot, though it was until 200 years later that a company was formed to mine it. Gradually iron works were erected there and the manufacture of guns started.

In 1833 the works were bought by the brothers Schneider, and it is a significant fact that the German name of Schneider was to become the great rival of Krupp, the great German gun makers. From that date down to the present time, the Cre-

sot guns began to become famous.

The great superiority of the French gun lies in its stability, and in fact that it will stand extreme hard wear. To show its wonderful stability it may be mentioned that a glass of water placed on the rim of the wheel of the gun remains unspilled after the shot has been fired.

This extraordinary feat, impossible in the case of most guns, has been made possible by the clever application of a special recoil brake which Krupp always declared could not be fitted to field artillery. It was adopted at the Creusot works, however, and that is one point where the French guns are superior to the Germans'.

Another feature of the Creusot guns is what is known as the recuperator, which causes the gun to return to its firing position. The force used is compressed air, possessing the advantage over many of the Krupp guns, in which springs are used, that it never wears out or loses its "spring."

Creusot guns were used in the Balkans, and army officers declared afterward that the guns were as good at the end of the campaign as before it. Only a short time before the German experts had criticised the famous gun as being too complicated and delicate for use in actual war.

The accuracy of fire of these guns is simply marvelous. Once the angle is set the gun continues to belch forth death with unvarying aim. French officers, too, are so expert in their use that they can split a tree three miles away after a couple of shots to get the range.—Pearson's.

Keep Stomach and Liver Health.

A vigorous Stomach, perfect working Liver and regular acting Bowels is guaranteed if you will use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They insure good Digestion, correct Constipation and have an excellent tonic effect on the whole system—Purify your blood and rid you of all body poisons through the Bowels. Only 25c. at your Druggist.

Best Argument for Protection.

When we sit by and deplore our dependence upon other countries, especially upon Germany, for so many of our manufactured goods, we want to consider that if it were not for the Protective Tariff system under which our American industries were developed we would be vastly more dependent than we are now. We had no manufacturers of any account until our Protective Tariff made it possible to compete with the older nations. All of our manufacturing has grown up under a Protective policy. Without it we would have no large woolen mills today and we would be shivering with the prospect of winter coming on and no wool for warmth. All of Germany's manufacturing supremacy has grown up under a scientific Protective Tariff. There has never been a better argument for a Protective Tariff than the condition which now presents itself to this country and under which we shall be able to get along in spite of war because we, a natural agricultural country, have become a manufacturing one. South American nations, where manufacturers sent into the U. S. under badly off at this time and are turning to us for help in things that are made in factories that we have established under a Protective Tariff.

Who Needs the Warning?

Not many days ago, President Wilson issued an appeal to the American people to preserve carefully the strictest neutrality toward the warring nations in Europe. It was a message saturated with distrust of the people, as if they would do or say something that would involve the American Nation in the terrible conflict.

Did the American people need this warning? And ought it not, as a matter of fact, have been addressed by the President to himself?

The answer to these questions is indelibly written in recent history. The government of the United States is composed of three branches—legislative, executive and judicial. When our neighboring republic of Mexico was in the throes of a revolution, did the legislative branch violate the laws of neutrality? It did not. Did the people themselves do anything to indicate that they favored one side or the other? They did not.

It was the President who insisted that President Huerta should not be recognized; who gave every aid and comfort to the revolutionists, siding with Carranza and the bandit Villa; and who, finally, by his executive action, without authority from Congress, ordered the navy to Vera Cruz and then ordered the attack upon that undefended and unoffending city, causing the untimely deaths of nineteen American citizens. And for what?

Who needs the warning? Not the American people, for they have demonstrated that they can be cool and patient and impartial. They have done and can do nothing which will involve this Nation in war. If trouble comes, which Heaven forbid, it will be because the executive, the head of the Democratic administra-

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY

I have recently purchased from A. C. Yeiser his recording Agencies for the following Fire Insurance Companies: Continental, Hartford, Aetna, Phoenix and Fidelity, underwriters, which includes the business written in all the towns and villages in Ohio county. These are all old line Insurance Companies and I will be pleased to hear from anyone in need of Insurance. Respectfully,

E. E. BIRKHEAD, - Hartford, Ky.

LOOK HERE!

Now is the time to get the JOHN DEERE Wagons, Buggies, Cultivators, Mowers, Hay Rakes and Hay Presses. Also Hercules Buggies. Don't forget that we can furnish you the best binder on the market. Come and contract with us, so we can have the machine here in time so there will be no delay when the time comes to use them. Buy your implements from the dealer that has practical experience and knows the implements to select.

WILLIAMS & MILLER, BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.

WANTED. One dealer or agent in your city and vicinity to sell Evinrude Detachable Rowboat and Canoe Motors, which are advertised in all reputable magazines of the world. This advertising campaign reaches thousands who have use for portable and detachable rowboat motors, but who would have no use for launches on account of lack of time and no summer homes. Write promptly for particulars as to how representatives are co-operated with and protected. Begin operations at once so as to obtain the full benefit of the season.

EVINRUDE MOTOR COMPANY
292 Walker Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Fare \$3.00 DAILY BETWEEN CLEVELAND & BUFFALO



Length 500 feet; breadth 90 feet, 6 inches; 110 staterooms and parlors accommodating 1500 passengers. Greater in cost—larger in all proportions—than any continental steamship on inland waters of the world. In service June 1st.

Magnificent Steamers "REFUGEE," "City of Erie" and "City of Buffalo"

Daily—CLEVELAND and BUFFALO—May 1st to Dec. 1st

Leave Cleveland • 6:30 A. M. • Arrive Buffalo • 6:30 P. M.

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Connections at Buffalo for Niagara Falls and all Western and Canadian Points. Railroad tickets ready to Cleveland and Buffalo for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & L. T. Write us for illustrated catalog free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, O.

OCTOBER 7, 8, 9, 10.
Elk's Daviess Co. Fair
OWENSBORO, KY.

The best program of any county fair in the State. Big purses in Speed and Show Rings. Every department best in years. The Owensboro Elks, over 300 strong, are working to make this Fair unprecedented. Write for catalog and information.

FRANK A. CANNON, - Sec'y.

onstrated that they can be cool and patient and impartial. They have done and can do nothing which will involve this Nation in war. If trouble comes, which Heaven forbid, it will be because the executive, the head of the Democratic administra-

tion, by showing his prejudice against our nation and his sympathy for another—as he dealt with the opposing forces in Mexico—will violate the very principles of neutrality which he so eloquently appeals to the American people to observe.

WHY BIG BATTLES SUPERINDUCE RAIN

These Heavy Downpours Have
More Than Once Helped
Make History.

It is one of the extraordinary things of warfare that a big battle invariably produces torrents of rain.

History contains innumerable instances, both on land and sea, and on more than one occasion an engagement had no small influence upon the life of nations.

We can hardly have a better example than that recorded in 1588, when England was threatened by the great Spanish Armada. After its encounter with our own fleet it was, as we all know, struck by a heavy storm, which completed the work of our own gallant seamen.

The soldiers who fought so bravely under the leadership of Marlborough at Blenheim in the year 1704 had to suffer the misery of successive downpours after their brilliant victory.

Marlborough was anxious to follow up his victory without delay, but his men were so worn by the fatigue of the battle and the discomforts caused by heavy rains and the contingencies of warfare that he was unable to push on for several days.

On June 16, 1815, the British defeated the French at Quatre Bras, and Napoleon worsted the wily Blucher at Ligny, both within measurable distance of Waterloo. The heavy rains which followed these engagements made the clayey soil almost impossible for cavalry maneuvers at Waterloo (fought on June 18), and so crippled the tactics of Napoleon and greatly assisted those of the Duke of Wellington. The victory would have been gained in any case, but experts are of the opinion that the rain was an ally of some value.

During the early weeks of the siege of Sebastopol, in 1854, the roar of cannon and explosion of bombs was followed, day by day, by heavy downpours of rain, until, as we read, our men stood in the trenches knee-deep in mud. A terrible gale broke over the Black Sea and caused great disaster to our transports, and on the heels of this tempest came a heavy, steady downfall of rain that brought death to hundreds of our gallant fellows.

In yet another instance the heavy cannonading of a siege brought in its train a disturbance of the elements. This was just prior to the fall of Pleyna, in 1877, when the moisture of the clouds was turned to snow as it fell, and, by increasing the sufferings of the besieged, helped to make Osman come to the determination to try a last chance for freedom.

The explanation of the rain is comparatively simple, and has been made use of for the benefit of agriculture in various parts of the world. The atmosphere is laden with moisture, a concussion caused by loud reports or noises will often burst the clouds, with the natural result that the drops of water fall to the earth. This has been practically tested when farmers have been groaning over the drought, and scientists have induced the desired rainfall by causing cannon to be discharged at altitudes varying with the locality. When, however, the discharge is continuous, as in battle, it is obviously more effective.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

Authors of the War.

Gérard Hauptmann, one of Germany's most interesting poets and dramatists, has furnished the New York *Sift* with his views of the present European war. From London comes the news that 50 of the best known British authors have signed a declaration in which they say that they are all agreed that Great Britain could not without dishonor have refused to take part in the present war. From Paris Anatole France has poetically expressed himself as being of the same opinion; and now Hauptmann comes to the defense of the Fatherland.

These expressions of literary opinions prove nothing but the patriotism of the authors, and their patriotism has never once been questioned.

It is the most natural thing in the world for authors to stand in rhetorical defense of their native land when the national existence is at stake.

The question naturally suggests itself, what more do these authors know of the rights and wrongs of such an international conflict than the rank and file of citizens able to read and think for themselves? They may be better qualified to express themselves, but because they have

written successful books is no reason why they possess a more intimate knowledge of conditions in Europe than the average war correspondent, and not as much, perhaps.

The ancients who sounded the abysmal depths of despair, crime and terror contrived some relief. If no other, the artistic form palliated the awful content of tragedy. Gerhart Hauptmann, with absolute indifference to our moral epidermis, strips bare for us in his plays human nature, and we revolt, naturally enough. The truth naked and unadorned is always unpleasant. But Hauptmann in his plays and Hauptmann as a war critic are different. When he wrote "Hamlet" and "The Sunken Bell" we were captivated by his unrelenting truthfulness. He emphasized new Germany in literature. But Hauptmann as a war critic is no better than most of the American war correspondents now stationed at various points of vantage in Europe.

When Hauptmann sees the blindness and misery of man, when he surveys the whole dumb universe, he can with a master hand depict the human struggle. In this he stands pre-eminent among his fellow men, but Hauptmann, like George Bernard Shaw, Arnold Daly, J. M. Barrie, Hall Caine, Rudyard Kipling, Conan Doyle, Thomas Hardy and others, merely indulges in flights of patriotic fancy. It is but natural that these authors should desire to express their verdicts, but they possess little more value than the verdict of the laymen.

What Would You Do?

There are many times when one man questions another's actions and motives. Men act differently under different circumstances. The question is, what would you do right now if you had a severe cold? Could you do better than to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? It is highly recommended by people who have used it for years and know its value. Mrs. O. E. Sargent, Peru, Ind., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is worth its weight in gold and I take pleasure in recommending it." For sale by all dealers.

Better Hang on to the Umbrella.

War conditions make most people forget that there ever was a Tariff question. So long as war stops all importation of all kinds of merchandise, Tariffs cut no more figure than do umbrellas in a time of drought. But that is no argument for or against the usefulness of umbrellas and Tariffs under normal or showy conditions.—Northwestern Agriculturist.

The man who said, in times of great Protection prosperity, that this country didn't need Tariff Protection, and the man who now says the same thing because of conditions brought on by the war in Europe, are twin brothers of the Arkansas squatter of former days.

"Why don't you mend that leaky roof on your cabin?" asked the traveler.

"When it rains I can't, and when it don't rain it don't leak. That's why."

There are a lot of people in this country who entertain similar ideas regarding the Tariff.

**WAS MISERABLE
COULDN'T STAND**
Testifies She Was Restored
to Health by Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound.

Lackawanna, N. Y.—"After my first child was born I felt very miserable and could not stand on my feet. My sister-in-law wished me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and my nerves became firm, appetite good, step elastic, and I lost that weak, tired feeling. That was six years ago and I have had three fine healthy children since. For female troubles I always take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it works like a charm. I do all my own work."—Mrs. A. F. KREAMER, 1574 Electric Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulence, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

Women who suffer from these distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

China's President Helps Trade With This Nation.

New York, Sept. 27.—President Yuan Shi Kai, of China, is co-operating with the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States for the increase of trade between that country and America. It was announced to-night by the association, which made public a letter received by it from the President of the Chinese republic. Representatives of the association visited China last July and the new movement, in which the head of the republic is co-operating, is a result of that visit. Details of the tentative understandings reached with the Chinese Government, it is stated, will be placed before the directors of the association at its meeting next month.

"The visit which the representatives of your association made to China recently has given us an opportunity to cement our mutual friendship and exchange knowledge with each other," said the letter of the Chinese President. "It is certain that co-operation between the Chinese and the Americans, which is thus facilitated, will unfold a new phase to the economic world, not only to the benefit of China and the United States, but also to the advancement of the cause of universal peace."

The association has sent a reply to the President, thanking him for his letter.

It was announced also that the President of China has asked the National Association of Manufacturers to nominate a commercial advisor to the Chinese Government.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought:
Bears the Signature of *Castor Fletcher*

Germans Bayonet Shy.

London, Sept. 26.—This grimly humorous story of a British bayonet charge in which the Germans were stabbed in the back, was related by a wounded soldier just back from Northern France.

"They can stand fire, can those Germans. We were picking them off like winking, and still they came on. Then, when they got within shooting distance, we received the word to charge. Our officer was a spinster, but we were out of the trench and heelng after him, all of us shouting.

The Germans seemed struck. They just stood and gaped as we came chasing down, their mouths wide open, as if they were wondering what the blazes we were up to.

"When we were within 20 or 30 yards of them there was an alteration. They knew then what we wanted, and they just threw down their rifles, turned about, and set the pace. Some of them, as they went, chucked off their packs, and a few even tried to pull off their tunics!

"But we had 'em! I never knew I could run before, nor the other chaps and we poked the blighters in the back by the score.

"When we got winded we came back the same way, and it was so; they were lying on their faces, bayoneted in the back."

Why Not Publish It.

When you want a fact to become generally known, the right way is to publish it. Mrs. Joseph Kallans, Peru, Ind., was troubled with belching, sour stomach and frequent headaches. She writes, "I feel it my duty to tell others what Chamberlain's Tablets have done for me. They have helped my digestion and regulated my bowels. Since using them I have been entirely well." For sale by all dealers.

American Road Congress.

"Overstopping all other road problems in its importance is that of maintenance," says Logan Waller Page, Director of the U. S. Office of Public Roads and President of the American Highway Association. "The destructive agencies of traffic and the elements are unceasing in their activities and it is idle to talk of permanent roads any more than to speak of a house, a fence, or a railroad tie as permanent," says Mr. Page. "The public roads today, by reason of the exceptionally destructive traffic conditions, are more costly in construction and this is continually increasing with the advance in the prices of labor and material. It is criminally wasteful, therefore, to invest large sums of public money in building the highways demands by traffic, unless the investment is conserved by adequate maintenance. Without such adequate maintenance a road costing anywhere from \$5,000 to \$15,000 per mile may go to ruin in a year or two thus involving a permanent loss of considerable magnitude."

When it is considered that the aggregate expenditure on roads in the United States is well over \$200,000,000 annually, the seriousness of

the question is apparent. I look to the conference of highway officials which will be held during the Fourth American Road Congress, which meets in Atlanta, Georgia, on November 9, to devote much attention to road maintenance, and that the accumulative moral effect of their findings will go far towards bringing legislatures and county boards to a realization of the necessity for prompt and efficient action. The roads should be classified and suitable maintenance, in organization and money, provided according to the importance of the representative classes of roads."

One of the questions which the Congress will discuss is that relating to the revision of road laws. A complete compilation of the road laws of all the states will be available for the session devoted to legislation and it is expected that in outlining bases for revision, maintenance will be given particular attention.

The Tariff and War.

The Democratic candidates for Congress, who have been consoling themselves with the thought that the stoppage of European imports, due to the war, has had the same effect as a Tariff wall of prohibitive height, and therefore has blanketed the Tariff issue for the purposes of the Congressional campaign, are simply reckoning without the traveling salesman.

The traveling salesman will take pains to explain the situation to the dealers in all the cities, towns and villages. Take the hosiery salesman, for instance. He will explain that the war has, in fact, cut off German importations. In a way it has been as though an exorbitant Tariff had been levied. No German hosiery is coming in. Thus, the American manufacturers might be said to have the market to themselves.

Exigencies of the war, however,

cannot possibly produce the same

beneficial results as a Protective Tariff.

The salesman will explain that

there are drawbacks to the war busi-

ness. There are buyers, for exam-

ple, who are under restraint for fi-

nancial reasons incident to present

conditions. The salesman cannot

sell his American hosiery if the cus-

tomers have no money to buy.

The evil of regarding the Tariff as a local issue is to be found right here. It is of little benefit to any industry to be well protected by the Tariff if the rest of the country is not pros-

prous. A well adjusted Tariff bene-

fits business generally. There is no

accident in the process. The nation

itself is protected from cheap labor

products from abroad and can pur-

sue its way, with prosperity and high

wages.

Moreover, the vaunted protection

which certain industries are said to

be receiving from the cessation of

imports, takes no account of the

needs of the Treasury. Under a Pro-

tectionist Tariff ample revenue is ob-

tained for the Government, while indus-

try and wages are protected from the

lower standards of wages that prevail

abroad.

The war is apt to bring the Tariff

problem home to the people in a new

light. They have had their experi-

ence with a Tariff for revenue only

for the first time in many years, and

the younger generation of business

men know more about the subject

now than they did before the new

Tariff law went into effect.—Washing-

ton Post.

Now watch the Democratic party,

awake at last to the necessity for

a merchant marine, try to get up a

law that will offer subsidies for the

making of one without calling them

"subsidies." In time of stress, it is

always safe for the Democracy to

fall back upon Republican doctrines,

if it can only find a way to call them

by another name.

Daily Until December 1st.

Although the heavy tourist travel

on the Great Lakes is now on the

will continue to enjoy the lake-pas-

senger steamer service until the very

close of the season of navigation.

Following their usual custom the

C. & B. Line will operate their steam-

ers daily between Cleveland and

Buffalo until the first day of Decem-

ber, leaving either city at eight

o'clock every evening and reaching

destination the following morning at 6:30. (Central Time.)

During this season of the year these

large steamers are heated by steam

throughout, and the night's journey

is made as comfortable as if the trav-

eler were sojourning at a luxuri-

Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law at the Postoffice Hartford, Ky., as mail matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT, Editor & Proprietor
ALLISON BARNETT, Associate Editor

Address all communications to
The Hartford Republican.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in making the request.

Business Locals and Notices 10c per line and 5c per line for each additional insertion.

Obituaries, Resolutions and Card of Thanks, 5c per line, money in advance.

Church Notices for services free, but other church advertisements, 5c per line.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEGRAPHIC.
Cumberland 12c
Farmers' Mutual 5c

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2.

What has become of Harry Thaw?

Gen. Villa eats half a dozen peace doves for breakfast every morning.

The Allies had better pay attention to the "wings" of those German submarines.

The German army has had its wings turned back enough. Now let's see if it can fly.

If Uncle Sam is to play policeman for Mexico, he should at least draw a policeman's salary.

Who can blame "Marse Henry," anyway. This prohibition wave is getting too close home.

Col. Roosevelt has promised the Kentucky Progressives a speech at Louisville during the campaign.

Gov. McCreary, Senator James and Gov. Beckham opened the Democratic campaign at Somerset Monday.

We should not let Col. Harry Summers' boom for Governor get lost during our absorption in the great war.

If the European nations all send exhibits to San Francisco next year, it will take all our standing army to insure peace at the Exposition.

Beware of the candidate who boasts that he is going to be elected by the liquor vote and practically all the votes from one religious denomination.

According to Watterson the illiteracy commission must look after all the prohibitionists in Kentucky. This will entitle the commission to a larger appropriation at the hands of the next legislature.

As a substitute for the war tax measure, we move to strike out the proposed gift of \$25,000,000 to Columbia and to postpone indefinitely the building of the \$40,000,000 railroad on the ice in Alaska.

Next Sunday is the day set apart by President Wilson to pray for peace. He issued his proclamation almost a month ago. Since then if all reports are true about half a million men have been killed or wounded.

Hon. J. Sherman Ball, Republican nominee for Congress in this district will speak at a number of points in Ohio county next week. See list of appointments in this paper. Mr. Ball is an able speaker, and it will be worth your time to hear him. He is making an active canvass of the district but owing to the short time and extent of territory to cover, will not be able to visit every section. His prospects for election are exceedingly good.

The new death dealing shell which is being used by the French, invented by M. Turpin, is said to be one of the surprises intended for the Germans when they stormed Paris. Wonderful stories are told about this new instrument of death. It is said to kill from all sides though no wounds are made and its deadly fumes penetrate the trenches and leave men by the hundreds standing rigid in the positions in which they were overtaken. Death is painless and therefore more humane. Anything which will shorten this great conflict is humane.

Watterson's editorial on Prohibition has brought down upon his head more wrath than any other deed, or misdeed, in all his editorial career. The trouble has always been with the Colonel that he is not willing to allow the other fellow any latitude in which to disagree with him, without becoming a fool or ignoramus. It has always been so with him in politics. To be a Republican was to belong to the "nigger and poor white trash party." Some of our friends, who are now very hard by Marse Henry, were wont to laugh at us when the old man of this Republic.

the C. J. belabored us. Now, we can't for the life of us help enjoying the situation. Just to ourselves, you know.

Uncle Sam will not now be worrying about the unusual burdens imposed upon him by an almost world-wide war in which he fortunately has no fighting part—he would, rather, be prepared to reap great business advantages from his splendid neutrality, were it not that eighteen months of Democratic financing have so hampered and weakened his domestic economic situation that he must tax himself severely simply to retain his business independence, when he might otherwise gather large profits from abroad, because his was the only nation that actually was secure in an unshakable business independence already gained. George Washington's advice to prepare for war in time of peace applies to business as well as to military defense. And George Washington was the leader of the founders of what became the great Republican party.

Last winter, Secretary Redfield, the artful sidestepper of the Cabinet, when called upon for a reason why there should be so many men out of employment, said it was due to the climate conditions and not to business depression. Well, the frosts of winter have changed to the heat of summer and fall is now here. Men are still idle. Now, Mr. Redfield says the American people are very much interested in the subject of "over-fatigue." Apparently he would recommend forty-eight hours of sleep between days of work and long walks between jobs, and those on empty stomachs. This "over-fatigue" is a terrible thing and must be avoided at all hazards.

Later on, President Wilson admitted the business depression and attributed it to "psychology." Then Mr. Redfield referred to it as a "world-wide depression." What a short time it took for Mr. Redfield, when the President spoke, to expand a depression that did not exist into one that was world-wide.

It may be there was some depression, but millions of Americans remember the excellent conditions of 1912 will wonder why it was necessary to throw down the bars to foreign nations and let in so much more than our share of that depression.

Not Sold Cheap to the Consumer. A card appears in the window of each store operated by the United Cigar Stores, reading:

'Every unemployed worker can go to work if you buy "Made in America" goods.'

This is true.

But it didn't need the war in Europe to make it so.

It was true at the very time the party now in power was enacting a Tariff law confessedly intended to make it easier to buy goods made by peasants in Europe or coolies in the Orient, or agricultural commodities raised by peons in South America.

If buying made in America goods means putting the unemployed to work, then buying goods abroad means putting employed Americans out of jobs, doesn't it?

That's a pretty plain proposition. That's exactly what it has done this year.

Why shouldn't the law forbid any man who enjoys the blessings and benefits of our civilization from buying abroad goods that are made cheaply by cheapening the man who makes them?

Especially when it means cheapness only to the importer, not to the consumer?

If a man wants to use coolie made, peon made, peasant made goods, why shouldn't he be willing to go and live among peasants, coolies and peons? What right has he to demand the privileges of American citizenship, and then seek to degrade the toilers of this country to the level of those of other lands, or else ask them to starve to death because the foreigner can undersell them?

Building up the American market is done by assisting the American workmen under American conditions. Let the patriotic man do this.

And let the unpatriotic man be compelled to do it whether he wants to do it or not, by imposing a Tariff equal to the cost of production at home and abroad, provided that the article is one that can be procured in the United States with a reasonable degree of economy.

This is protection. This is Americanism. This is Republicanism.

For that, as Protectionists, as Americans, as Republicans, we stand.

And in this we stand with the fathers of the Republic, with Washington, Madison, Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson, and Jackson, with Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, with Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant, with Hayes, Garfield, Blaine, Harrison and McKinley, with every real constructive statesman whose public service to our friends, who are now

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE TO MEET AT HARTFORD

Interesting Session Just Closed At Louisville—Some Appointments.

The Louisville Conference of the M. E. Church, South, closed a very successful session at Louisville Monday. The reports were above the average and Bishop Kilgo made many eloquent and powerful talks, touching every phase and all sides of the Christian life. His sermon at the Temple Sunday was said to have been one of the grandest efforts of his life. By unanimous vote the conference decided to hold its next session at Hartford. This is a great honor for any town. It was held here 27 years ago, and while the conference membership has doubtless grown faster than the town, there is no doubt but what we can and will entertain it in a highly creditable manner. In this Hartford Methodist will have the assistance of Beaver Dam and probably other near towns as well as the good people of all other denominations.

Following are the assignments for the Owensboro district.

J. T. Rushing, presiding elder.
Beaver Dam—L. M. Russell.
Calhoun Circuit—L. K. May.
Centertown Circuit—W. G. Montgomery.
Central City Station—B. M. Curry.
Cloverport Station—W. C. Frank.
Drakesboro Mission—Paul S. Powell.
Dundee Circuit—J. P. Van Hoy.
Fordsville Mission—J. T. Denmon.
Greenville Station—J. R. McAfee.
Greenville Circuit—F. T. Howard.
Hartford Circuit—B. E. Napier.
Hawesville Circuit—M. H. Alexander.

Lewisburg Circuit—B. C. Wilson.
Lewisport Circuit—J. L. Murrell.
pastor: W. E. Saville, junior preacher.
Livermore Circuit—R. L. Tally.
Maceo Circuit—W. S. Buckner.
North Hartford Mission—J. B. Rayburn.

Owensboro, Breckenridge-street—
R. H. Higgins, supply.

Owensboro Circuit—C. F. Hart-

ford.

Owensboro, Settle Memorial—J. R. Savage.

Owensboro, Third-street—M. L. Dyer.

Owensboro, Woodlawn—E. S. Moore.

Rochester Circuit—A. L. Schanzer-

bacher.

Rome Circuit—G. Y. Wilson.

Sacramento Circuit—D. S. Campbell.

South Carrollton and Island—H. L. Shelton.

Stephensburg Mission—H. C. Hoff-

man.

A TEXAS WONDER.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak tendons, backs, rheumatism, and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will send by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other states. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2226 Olive Street, St.

Gone To Rest.

On Monday, September 21, James A. Davis, son of John W. Davis, was taken from his earthly home to the Heavenly home. He was 47 years old and leaves a wife and four children, one boy and three girls, to mourn their loss, besides the many friends and other relatives. He had been in bad health for years and was taken with pneumonia, living only a short time. Just a few hours before he died he called his two brothers to the bedside and said, I have to die so prepare to meet me in Heaven, as the last words.

Don't grieve, dear family, you can now only prepare to meet him in that land beyond the gloom.

Health in Rural Schools.

The United States Public Health Service is calling attention, through its publication, to the need of proper medical and sanitary supervision of rural schools. It is pointed out in the Public Health Report that in spite of the fact that the necessary requirements for school hygiene are known, rural communities have been slow to take advantage of this knowledge, because of the element of expense and the want of trained sanitary advisers. The lack of sanitary supervision in the construction and maintenance of rural school buildings and of medical supervision of the pupils was revealed during the recent investigation, carried out by the officers of the Public Health Service, during which 859 schools, in

nine states, were inspected during the scholastic year.

Our grandfathers will tell of the days when they walked miles to the log cabin school, where the school master and his long keen switch and the blueback speller were indelibly impressed upon the youthful mind. They will tell of the health of the boys and girls of that distant day. There were no sanitary inspections then. There were no visiting physicians to examine the physical conditions of the various pupils.

All of this is true. At that time the log cabin with its ample opportunity to admit fresh air, the healthy walk in the open, the splendid exercise enjoyed by the scholars and the simple food that they had at home, made the attendance of the physician rarely necessary.

It was a healthy age then. Today we live in an adulterated atmosphere, in an artificial age. We enjoy rich foods and steam heat. The opportunities for good health to have its way are limited.

This is why so much care must be exercised if the boys and girls are to grow up to be healthy men and women.

In Shelby County the children are wonderfully blessed. The school system is an admirable one. A much care is given to the development of youthful bodies as is given to the development of youthful intellects.

In a number of rural communities, according to the Public Health Service Commission, it was found that the school attendance was small, although the child population of these districts was relatively large. It is believed that due attention to the proper construction, equipment and maintenance of school buildings and the proper adjustment of the curriculum to the capacities of the child will largely prevent such absence from school and will reduce juvenile delinquency.

ITS GOOD BYE FOR CARRANZA

Villa Demands That He Resign as Chief Executive of Mexico.

El Paso, Sept. 28.—The beginning of actual hostilities between the divided Constitutional army awaited tonight General Carranza's answer to Villa, who has demanded that he resign in favor of Fernando Ibiles Calderon as first chief. So far as could be learned here, however, there has been established no actual armistice and both Carranza's and Villa's forces continued preparations and movements towards each other.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Formal announcement from Villa that he won't be a candidate for president or vice president of Mexico was received at the state department today through the consular agent, Carothers, at Chihuahua City.

This dispatch was the first to reach Washington from the interior of Mexico since Villa's revolt against Carranza's authority as first chief of the Constitutionalists and greatly strengthened the hopes of the officials here for a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between the two leaders.

The department tonight is without further information from Mexico City, but it was generally believed that if Carranza resigns Thursday, as has been declared he will, the convention called by him for that date will name as his successor, Fernando Ibiles Calderon.

Dies With Horses.

The postmaster at Perry, Oklahoma, vouches for the truth of the following account of a scene which was enacted near that place last summer.

After having killed and buried his two faithful work horses, his sole companions, in order that they might not be taken from him under foreclosure of mortgage, Gottlieb Wigger, a farmer, shot and killed himself.

Wigger, after shooting the horses and burying them in a pasture, returned to the stable, which had been his home as well as that of the horses, and wrote a letter telling of his contemplated suicide. He asked that he be buried by the side of his horses. He then returned to the pasture and died on the freshly made grave of the animals.

Wigger, who was a widower about 45 years old, said, in his letter: "Often when I was overcome with grief with nobody here to console me, the old friends would act as if they knew all about my distress. Doubtless they had some cause. It would break my heart to come into other hands." On

Let Us Help You

On with your new Suit and Overcoat. We will show you so many good things that you'll want several if you let yourself go.

If you want the kind that will stand up under the strain, keep their shape and wear well; if you want full value for every dollar you put in a Suit or Overcoat, this store can fully meet your views. If you want a \$10 Suit or Overcoat we can fit you, if you want a \$15 Suit or Overcoat we can show you quite a variety that are right up to the minute in style, fit and workmanship.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS

and Overcoats at \$18, \$20, \$22.50 and \$25 are the embodiment of everything that it takes to make good clothes.

This store is the store for complete outfitts for old men, middle aged men and young men.

E. P. BARNES & BRO., Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

NINE COUNTIES

GO DRY MONDAY

Fayette, Henderson And Anderson
son Vote To Retain
Saloons.

Nine out of the twelve counties in which prohibition elections were held Monday went "dry" by decisive votes, while three went "wet."

The biggest votes given the "wets" was in Fayette county, where a majority of 3,264 was rolled up in the city of Lexington and Fayette county.

The other two counties to go "wet" were Anderson and Henderson.

According to reports from the various counties interested, the election was the quietest in many years. The closest fight in any of the counties was in Anderson where the "wets" won by the slender majority of 64 votes.

A majority of the towns voted "wet," but their majorities were sufficient to overcome that of the rural vote.

Following are the figures:

| County | Wet | Dry |
|------------|-----|-------|
| Carroll | 6 | 1,193 |
| Montgomery | | |

MEN'S FALL WEAR

The Men as well as the Ladies are careful about their new Fall wear. And why should they not be? It's their duty to fix up--but where will they get the "fixens?" We want to solve that problem for you. Come direct to us. We can fix you from head to toes in the very latest. Our stock is brim full of late fall Hats, Caps, Shirts, Ties, Suits, Overcoats, Collars, Underwear, Sox, Pants, and all other things that are essential to the men who desire style and comfort. When in need, think of us, and remember THAT IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.



FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

PAUL WOODWARD
HARTFORD, KY.

General Contractor and Builder

Dealer in Light Building Materials. Can save you money on Cement, Plastering, Roofing and in fact, everything which goes into a modern building. Concrete Silos. SEE HIM BEFORE MAKING YOUR PLANS.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.

No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 114 North Bound due 2:20 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 113 South Bound due 1:16 p. m. daily except Sunday.

H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Miss Lucile Taylor spent the week-end with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Mary White returned to her home in Harrisburg, Ill., Tuesday.

Attorney C. E. Smith was in Owensboro on legal business Tuesday.

Miss Ruth Weller, of Dundee, was the guest of the Misses Moore last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lee Simmerman were in Owensboro the first of the week.

Get Paul Woodward's prices on Roofing and all kinds of Building Material.

Miss Pearl Fisher, of Morgantown, was the guest of relatives and friends here last week.

Attorneys H. P. Taylor and Otto C. Martin were in Rockport on business Wednesday.

Mr. J. T. Davis, wife and son Elwood, Sunnydale, came to see us while in town Tuesday.

Eld. H. B. Gwin and wife are in Jamestown, Ky., where Eld. Gwin is holding a two-weeks meeting.

Mrs. J. T. Moore and children returned to their home at Elizabeth City after a visit to relatives here.

Dr. C. M. Heavrin and son, Marion, Owensboro, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Heavrin several days last week.

Attorney Ernest Woodward has been appointed special Attorney for the L. H. & St. L. Railroad in Breckenridge and Meade counties and is in Brandenburg to represent that company in a suit in the Meade Circuit Court. He is accompanied by Mrs. Nellie W. Petty who will report the case.

The Ladies of the Maccabees had a social meeting last Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Ramey E. Duke. An interesting program was carried out. Mrs. H. Williams and Mrs. A. Petty were the winners in the contests. Cake and cream were served by the hostess.

All our people, regardless of church affiliation, are delighted that the Louisville Conference returned Rev. B. W. Napier to the Hartford circuit for another year. Rev. Napier is a faithful worker and an able minister. His services here are appreciated by people both in and out of the church. We trust he will enjoy another prosperous year and that his paths will be pleasant.

Section 1 of the ladies of the Methodist Church will give a "Social Tea" next Saturday evening, October 3, at the home of Mrs. C. M. Barnett. Hours 7 to 11. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Taylor have kindly consented to favor the guests with a rare Victrola program of the world's most famous singers, such as Patti, Gluck, Schuman-Heink, Farrar, Tetrazzini, Caruso, etc. Reading by Miss Lelia Glenn. Chocolate and cake, tea, sandwiches and candy will be on sale.

The Ohio County Fair, under the management of Dr. L. B. Bean, was a success considering the short time for its preparation. Owing to rain early in the week the attendance was not up to expectations, but on the last day the crowd was very large. It is to be hoped that some arrangement will be made for another year in time to insure an old time fair. We have the prettiest grounds to be found in the State, and the people will come, if they know a sure enough fair is going to be held.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133 1-3 acres $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Hartford.
100 acres 3 miles from Hartford.
75 acres 3 miles from Hartford.
125 acres 3 miles from Hartford.

All rough river bottom land in the levee-protected district. Please write us if you want to sell or buy land.

HOLBROOK & PARKS, Agts.,
Hartford, Ky.

Villa Attacks Saltillo.

El Paso, Sept. 30.—Villa's troops have attacked Saltillo, despite peace conference arrangements with Carranza representatives, according to Villa agents here today. It was said that Villa's men took Paredon, between Torreon and Monterey, from which Saltillo was reached. Carranza's soldiers made no resistance here. It is also said, no resistance was offered to the advance on Saltillo. Result of the fighting at Saltillo was not made known here.

Roosevelt Takes Stand Against The Liquor People.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Theodore Roosevelt addressed a large audience at the Valentine Theater yesterday afternoon. He made even more emphatic than in previous speeches the stand of the Ohio Progressive party against the liquor traffic.

He came out flatly for the whole temperance program of the Ohio Progressives.

"Conditions in Ohio this year are such that if I were a citizen of Ohio I would vote against the wet amendment and for the dry amendment," he said.

Col. Roosevelt referred to the brewers' amendment to abolish county option and prohibit prohibition, amendment submitted by the Anti-Saloon League.

He charged the liquor men with bringing the issue on themselves. He said:

"I wish to speak of the issues before you in this State. The brewers and distillers have taken the field against women's suffrage, because they regard the entry of women into the rights of citizenship as a danger to the dominance of liquor in politics, which they have been trying more and more to establish."

"In this State I ask you to remember that the issue was started by the liquor interests. I have not been one of those who wanted to bring up the issue, and regret that it has been brought up. But when it is brought up, I am not afraid to meet it."

The contract for constructing fills in the sloughs on north side of Rough River has been awarded to Mr. Paul Woodward, the Hartford contractor.

Prof. W. H. Hedrick, Dr. J. B. Tappan and W. S. Tinsley have been elected to represent the local K. of P. lodge at the Grand Lodge which convenes in Frankfort next Tuesday.

Dixie Horse Feed, \$1.00 per hundred weight; Arab Horse Feed, \$2.00 per hundred weight. For sale by

W. E. ELLIS,

Feed and Produce Merchant.

Hartford, Ky.

Can furnish anything in high class monumental works, cemetery goods, etc., at low prices.

R. W. JOHNSTON,

Narrows, Ky.

Representative Continental Mar-

ble and Granite Co., Canton, Ga.

TEACHERS MEETING AT HARTFORD COURTHOUSE

Next Week, When Various Educational Matters Will Be Discussed.

Program for a teachers' meeting to be held at court house in Hartford on Friday and Saturday, October 9 and 10, 1914, 9 o'clock a. m. All teachers are expected to take part in the discussions.

The following are the subjects and those who will discuss same:

"By what should one be governed in arranging a course of study?"—John W. Odell, Andrew Driskell.

"Would you teach politics? Why?"—Otis Carson, H. C. Crowder.

"The Spelling Bee, its importance"—Mrs. I. S. Mason, Miss Maude Stewart, Miss Mary Marks.

"Moonlight Schools"—Lyman Barrett, Morris Gentry.

"The Heritage and the Hope of Kentucky"—H. C. Weir.

"The relation of good roads to good schools"—Judge John B. Wilson, E. G. Austin, J. C. Hill.

"How to reach the lazy child"—C. K. Carson, V. M. Crowder, Forrest Bell.

"Would you teach current events? If so, how?"—Prof. Henry Leach, E. F. Liles, Ellis Sanderfur, Miss Abby Whittinghill.

"Are the schools of Kentucky training citizens for life and its duties or to teach school?"—Ethel Raines, Mrs. Lula Hamilton, Mrs. Eva Hamilton.

"Which is of greater value to a young lady, High School work or Domestic Science?"—Mrs. Ellis Sanderfur, Mrs. Alice Boskett, Misses Lucile Taylor, Lelia Glenn.

The following teachers will be allowed ten minutes each upon a subject of their own selection: Fred T. Shults, Dudley S. Tanner, John W. Kirk, H. E. Brown.

E. S. HOWARD,
J. W. KIRK,
OZNA SHULTS,
Program Committee.

Subject for debate Friday night, October 9, 1914:

"Resolved. That the study of medicine affords a greater field for thought than the study of law."

Affirmative: Otto Martin, E. S. Howard, L. L. Stewart. Negative: Arthur Kirk, Silas Stevens, Ozna Shultz.

Public Speaking.

Hon. J. Sherman Ball, Republican nominee for Congress in this district, will address the people at the following times and places:

Fordsville, Monday, Oct. 5, 7:30 p. m.

Centertown, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 2:00 p. m.

Rockport, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 7:30 p. m.

Cromwell, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1:30 p. m.

Rosine, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 7:30 p. m.

Mr. Ball is a splendid speaker and his addresses will be instructive, entertaining and free from abuse and misrepresentation. Everybody cordially invited to hear him.

For Sale.

A good stock of Jones Brand of Fertilizers. Call on me for your fall orders. I will sell on reasonable terms.

W. E. ELLIS.

Feed & Produce Merchant,
914 Hartford, Ky.

Irvington Postoffice Now Presidential.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The postmaster general notified Representative Ben Johnson today that the post office at Irvington, Breckinridge county, will be advanced to the presidential class on October 1. He asked the Kentuckian to recommend the appointment of a postmaster for that town. Heretofore the postoffice at Irvington has been a fourth-class office, the postmaster of which has been selected from a list of three eligible candidates. Its advancement removes it from the civil service regulations and gives Mr. Johnson "another piece of patronage."

Four Directors of New Haven Road Resign.

New York, Sept. 29.—Four New Haven, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company directors, William Rockefeller, and George F. Baker, of New York; Charles F. Booker, of Ansonia, Conn.; James S. Elton, of Waterbury, Conn., resigned at a special meeting of the board of directors here today. The board voted to accept their resignations.

In this State I ask you to remember that the issue was started by the liquor interests. I have not been one of those who wanted to bring up the issue, and regret that it has been brought up. But when it is brought up, I am not afraid to meet it.

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Representative Continental Mar-

ble and Granite Co., Canton, Ga.

No Doubt About It

Peters
"Diamond Brand"



"Hub" Clothing Co.
HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.

FORD'S PRICES REDUCED
Saturday, Aug. 1.

Roadster - - \$440.00
Touring Car - - \$490.00

F. O. B. DETROIT.

New Car Load in Stock at Madisonville.

Buy Yourself a Ford at 1915 Prices

BARNES AUTOMOBILE CO.
(INCORPORATED.)
CENTRAL CITY, KY.

Ka-Koa

Is made for you. Ka-Koa has individuality that no other soft drink possesses. Thirst quenching, appetizing. Get the Ka-Koa habit—it's one that won't get you.

PERRY ROWE ASSAULTED

BY UNKNOWN MEN

Former Ohio County Man Fired

Upon By Three As-

sailants.

Islanck, Ky., Sept. 29.—R. Perry

Rowe, a well known lawyer of Is-

land, McLean county, was assaulted

by three or more men near his home

last Saturday night. Mr. Rowe was

returning to his home, which is in

<p

The Price of Carelessness.

The commonplace gains enormous impressiveness when familiar and long-recognized facts are collected and tabulated. Fourth of July accidents were regarded as inevitable and of comparatively small importance until The Journal of the American Medical Association undertook the systematic collection and compilation of the statistics. Presented in the aggregate, they shocked the nation. The American people have long been accustomed to accounts of railroad accidents in the public press. It is only the occasional accident of startling character or unusual magnitude which arouses comment. The public does not appreciate the enormous toll which is paid every year in loss of life and limb because of avoidable accidents on our railroads.

Accident Bulletin 50, just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, contains a summary of the accidents resulting in personal injuries caused in the operation of interstate railways during the months of October, November and December, 1913. The facts presented are so appalling that if they were found anywhere else than in a government publication they would be regarded as extreme exaggerations. During these three months, 2,792 persons were killed and 50,776 persons were injured in connection with railway operation. Of these, 191 were killed and 3,726 injured in train accidents; 2,675 were killed and 21,769 injured in accidents other than train accidents, such as fires, floods, landslides and explosions affecting the right of way, and accidents in connection with railroad operation other than those of trains and roadway, while 117 deaths and 29,007 injuries were industrial accidents to employees working on tracks, bridges, stations, enginehouses, shops, wharves or elsewhere. Of the 2,792 persons killed, thirty-four were passengers killed in train accidents, and 137 were employees killed in train accidents. Eighty-five passengers were killed from all causes and 730 employees from all causes, making a total of 815 passengers and employees. The 1,860 other persons killed included trespassers, non-trespassers and employees not on duty, while 117 employees in addition were killed in industrial accidents not connected with railroad operations.

Detailed tables showing the cause and character of the accidents are most interesting and illuminating. For instance, of the 21,769 persons injured through train and other accidents, five persons lost their eyesight, ninety lost arms, forty-seven persons lost their hands, 213 persons lost legs, 143 persons lost feet. Many of these crippled will be incapable of supporting themselves for the balance of their lives and will consequently become dependents. The total loss of working time due to accidents is not shown. With over fifty thousand persons injured in three months however, the economic loss must be enormous. At this rate there are probably nearly twelve thousand persons killed and over two hundred thousand persons injured every year on our roads. The majority of these accidents are avoidable either through proper safety devices supplied by the operating company or through care in operation on the part of employees. The price paid for carelessness as shown by the official statement of fact is too enormously heavy to be tolerated.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and under the few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science, however, Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken daily, and acts directly on the blood and nervous system of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pill for constipation.

What Democratic Rule Has Cost.

The actual figures showing what the country has suffered under Democratic rule form a most impressive indictment of that party. Let us quote a few of them, comparing conditions in 1912, the last full year of Republican control, when the country was prosperous, and in 1914, when there is no one who has not felt the pinch of shrinking business and rising prices. In the first six months of 1912 the commercial failures in the United States amounted to \$198,012,223 and for the corresponding part of this year to \$185,009,773, an increase of \$76,997,550, or 71 per cent.

For the same six months periods the banking failures were, in 1912, 55 in number and in amount \$17,832,235, and in 1914, 93 in number and in amount \$28,021,312, an increase of 28 in number and 60 per cent in amount. The gross railroad earnings for the first five months of 1912 were \$1,087,021,734 and for

the same months of 1914, \$997,558,018, a decrease of almost \$90,000,000, or 8 per cent. The number of idle freight cars on July 1, 1912, was 70,731, and on the same day this year, 220,875, an increase of 150,144, or 212 per cent.

The value of our imports for the first nine months of the operation of the present Underwood Tariff law were \$1,446,127,491, and under the former Republican Tariff for the corresponding months of 1911 and 1912, \$1,283,093,701, an increase in our imports under the Democratic Tariff of \$162,033,790, or about 12 per cent. In 1912 there was practically no idle labor in the country, and today the number of idle workers is estimated conservatively at a million. On July 1, 1912, the balance in the general fund of the U. S. Treasury was \$167,152,478.99, and on the same day this year, \$145,835,502.10, a decrease of \$21,316,976.89, or 12 per cent. The amount of gold shipped out of this country in the first six months of 1912 was \$27,000,000, and for the same period last year, before there had been any expectation whatever of a European war, the gold shipments amounted to \$65,000,000, an increase of \$38,000,000, or 140 per cent. These figures need no elaboration.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned citizens of Ohio County, Kentucky, and residents of the said county and State, will on the 5th day of October, at the courthouse in Hartford, Ky., it being the first day of the regular October term of the Ohio County Court, file a petition in said Court and move the Judge thereof to establish a public road as follows:

Beginning at the Hartford and Hawesville Road at church lot about 70 yards from Joe L. Miller and Hoop's line; thence on the line between Joe L. Miller and Hoops a distance of 400 yards to James T. Davis; thence across the same 350 yards to Evelyn Davis; thence across Evelyn Davis about 70 yards to Amanda Davis' line; thence across Amanda Davis about 70 yards to Fanie Daffron's line; thence across same about 70 yards to D. E. May's line; thence across D. E. May's land 75 yards to Mollie Baize's line; thence across Mollie Baize 75 yards to Pal Coots' line; thence across same about 240 yards to Tice Baker's line; thence across same about 5 yards to Joe L. Miller and Shelby Lee's line; thence on line about 90 yards to Daisy Baize line; thence across same about 100 yards to W. H. Davis' line; thence across same to Hartford and Hines Mill Road a distance of about 250 yards.

In testimony whereof, witness our signature this the 24th day of Sept. 1914.

ELIZA MURPHY,
J. G. BALLARD,
JAMES J. BALLARD,
ALBERT COX,
CHESTER ROACH,
PAL COOTS,
J. E. HENDRICK,
W. M. MURPHY,
W. A. CLARK,
J. L. MILLER.

Talked for the Unthinking.
Where's that "high cost of living" reduced gone to? He killed the Tariff and the manipulators add the sum to what they have to sell and the prices to consumers are going higher and higher.

Wilson's "equalizing competition" works finely for foreign producers and importers, the jobbers and the wholesalers, but the consumers are the axe. But Wilson was only talking for the unthinking when he campaigned, and the explanations of Republican statesmen, who warned the masses, were unheeded.—Okeene (Okla.) Eagle.

Protection Defined.

Protection is the theory, doctrine, or system of fostering or developing the industries of a country by means of imposts or products of the industries imported into that country, the discouragement of foreign competition with the industries of a country by imposing import duties.

The system of Protection was little known in antiquity, but became popular in the Middle Ages, and has flourished widely since.

A strong influence in favor of Free-Trade was exerted in the eighteenth century by the plutocrats and the writings of Adam Smith.

Great Britain adopted a system of practical Free-Trade by the abolition of the Corn Laws in 1846 and in later years followed by the removal of duties on early all imported articles.

On the Continent of Europe the banking failures were, in 1912, 55 in number and in amount \$17,832,235, and in 1914, 93 in number and in amount \$28,021,312, an increase of 28 in number and 60 per cent in amount. The gross railroad earnings for the first five months of 1912 were \$1,087,021,734 and for

Bristol (Pa.) Courier.

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Detailed tables showing the cause and character of the accidents are most interesting and illuminating. For instance, of the 21,769 persons injured through train and other accidents, five persons lost their eyesight, ninety lost arms, forty-seven persons lost their hands, 213 persons lost legs, 143 persons lost feet. Many of these crippled will be incapable of supporting themselves for the balance of their lives and will consequently become dependents. The total loss of working time due to accidents is not shown. With over fifty thousand persons injured in three months however, the economic loss must be enormous. At this rate there are probably nearly twelve thousand persons killed and over two hundred thousand persons injured every year on our roads. The majority of these accidents are avoidable either through proper safety devices supplied by the operating company or through care in operation on the part of employees. The price paid for carelessness as shown by the official statement of fact is too enormously heavy to be tolerated.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and under the few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science, however, Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken daily, and acts directly on the blood and nervous system of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pill for constipation.

What Democratic Rule Has Cost.

The actual figures showing what the country has suffered under Democratic rule form a most impressive indictment of that party. Let us quote a few of them, comparing conditions in 1912, the last full year of Republican control, when the country was prosperous, and in 1914, when there is no one who has not felt the pinch of shrinking business and rising prices. In the first six months of 1912 the commercial failures in the United States amounted to \$198,012,223 and for the corresponding part of this year to \$185,009,773, an increase of \$76,997,550, or 71 per cent.

For the same six months periods the banking failures were, in 1912, 55 in number and in amount \$17,832,235, and in 1914, 93 in number and in amount \$28,021,312, an increase of 28 in number and 60 per cent in amount. The gross railroad earnings for the first five months of 1912 were \$1,087,021,734 and for

Bristol (Pa.) Courier.

the same months of 1914, \$997,558,018, a decrease of almost \$90,000,000, or 8 per cent. The number of idle freight cars on July 1, 1912, was 70,731, and on the same day this year, 220,875, an increase of 150,144, or 212 per cent.

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Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

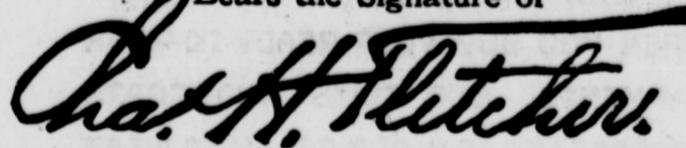
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifles with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Starck Pianos



No Money in Advance — Satisfaction Guaranteed — Lowest Net Factory Prices — Easiest Terms — A Saving of \$100 to \$200 — From Factory Direct

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME

We will ship you a beautiful Starck Piano for 30 days' free trial, in your home. No cash payment required. All we ask is that you will play upon use and test this piano for 30 days. If, at the end of that time, you do not find it is highest grade, sweetest toned and finest piano in every way, that you have ever seen for the money, you are at perfect liberty to send it back, and we will, in that event, pay the freight both ways. This Starck Piano must make good with you, or there is no sale.

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We ship direct to you from our factory, at prices that save you upwards of \$150.00 in the cost of your piano. We guarantee to furnish you a better piano for the money than you can secure elsewhere. You are assured of receiving a satisfactory sweet toned durable high grade piano.

25-Year Guarantee

Every Starck Piano is guaranteed for 25 years. This guarantee has back of it our 25 years of piano experience, and the reputation of an old-established, responsible piano house.

50 Free Music Lessons

To every purchaser of Starck Pianos, we give free music lessons, in one of our 50 studios in Chicago. These lessons you can take in your own home, by mail. This represents one year's free instruction.

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Easy Payments

You pay no cash down, but after 30 days of trial, you can begin payment on the lowest, easiest terms ever suggested by a piano manufacturer. These terms are arranged to suit your convenience, and it is possible for you to buy a piano for your home, without missing the money.

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Player-Pianos

We have constantly on hand a large number of slightly used and second-hand pianos of all standard makes taken in exchange for new Starck Pianos and Player-Pianos. The following are a few sample bargains:

Weber \$110.00
Steinway 92.00
Chickering 90.00
Kimball 85.00
Starck 195.00

2nd-Hand Bargains

We have constantly on hand a large number of slightly used and second-hand pianos of all standard makes taken in exchange for new Starck Pianos and Player-Pianos. The following are a few sample bargains:

Weber \$110.00
Steinway 92.00
Chickering 90.00
Kimball 85.00
Starck 195.00

Send for our latest complete second-hand bargain list.

Piano Book Free

Send today for our new beautifully illustrated piano book which gives you a large amount of information regarding pianos. This book will interest and please you. Write today.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Prophecy and History.

The best of the prophets of old was Isaiah, in all of whose work, there is nothing cryptic. It is never necessary to resort to mathematics, chronologic or ancient calendars in discovering the meaning of Isaiah's prophecies, or to fix the time of their fulfillment; for one time is as good as another in the prophecies of a man who rarely prophesies anything more than that nature will continue to take its course. Since nature is always taking its course in human affairs a day is as a century, with Isaah, and every day finds his words fulfilled.

The prophecies of Daniel, which must be studied in a reference library, are, nevertheless, the ones most in favor since the beginning of the war. All that is needed to make Daniel the prophet of this war, or any other, is to arrange his cryptic figures so as to make them fall the way you wish. Daniel is always the prophet in such times as these, for all sides to a military controversy can take his lines and out of their abstruseness get whatever is wanted. Daniel is now serving the ends of such as try to prove the Kaiser to be the anti-Christ. More than a century ago, Daniel was being used and with the same cryptic words, to prove Napoleon was anti-Christ. After Napoleon had fought and won a battle with the Turks on the old field of Armageddon, Daniel was quoted to prove that the anti-Christ was indeed come, in spite of the fact that it was infidel Moslems Napoleon had routed at the place seen in the vision of the Book of Revelation. Daniel is the most accommodating of all the prophets. It is plain that he tried to please everybody, and succeeded. We may not even except Belshazzar, since Daniel's interpretation of the writing on the wall was as cryptic as all his other work and gave the king no intimation that the Persians were

Why The Young Folks Go To The City?

In many ways the town of Mt. Carroll, Ill., seems to be a bright and progressive community. It has a daily, a tri-weekly and a weekly newspaper, all well edited and well patronized by live advertisers. For a town of 2,000 souls it is well served, journalistically, which is always a sure indication that a town is not dead.

Therefore it is all the more startling to discover, printed in each of the Mt. Carroll newspapers, a notice from the board of education warning the children of the town not to play on the school grounds after school hours, nor "on other occasions when school is not in session," under penalty of prosecution "to the fullest extent of the law." Moreover the adult citizens of Mt. Carroll are warned off their own property, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, if having been discovered that these citizens have been passing through the school grounds on their way to and from town.

No, this board has not acted thoughtlessly. It has acted, after due and grave deliberation, as it thought it should act. It is merely a little behind the times. It is one of the old fashioned boards, just like the boards and town councils in thousands of American villages, the boards and councils that, for a century have been making and enforcing laws and ordinances and regulations to restrict this and suppress that and prohibit the other thing.

This board does not know that at this very moment progressive legislators in towns and cities throughout America are removing and tearing down the restrictions that ages of folly have erected to curb and repress the young. These rules, and laws, and bonds were what disgusted the young people with small-town life and drove them to the cities in search of the freedom they could not find at home.

Modern boards of education are throwing open the school grounds for play purposes at all hours and inviting the children to use them. They are throwing open the buildings to the adults of the town for meetings of all sorts. They are making social centers of the schools.

The old-fashioned woman who used to bawl when she went to see "East Lynne" now has a daughter who kisses the villain in the movie films.

We have a lot of fool ideas. A

woman with eight pounds of store hair on her head is supposed to keep her hat on at indoor gatherings. And a bald-headed man is no gentleman if he doesn't take his hat off.

When a girl has a sore throat she always imagines that you imagine that she got it the way she didn't get it.

When the doorbell rings a woman always looks out of the window before she will answer the ring. She wants to see whether it is a collector or an agent with something to sell she will open the door and buy something. If it is a collector trying to get an installment on something the last agent sold her she is not at home.

It Always Does the Work.

"I like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy better than any other," writes R. E. Roberts, Homer City, Pa. "I have taken it off and on for many years and it has never failed to give the desired results." For sale by all dealers.

Not at All Encouraging.

According to the Secretary of Commerce Redfield, foreign manufacturers sent into the United States the new Tariff 8.8 per cent. more of their finished products than they did under the old. This is a pretty effective answer to the theory of President Wilson that the Underwood measure meant the emancipation of American manufacturers. The fact that there has been an increase of more than one-twelfth in the importation of goods of this character at a time when there is a distinct depression throughout the country is not at all encouraging to say the least, especially when it is taken in connection with a decrease in exportation which is bound to turn the balance of trade against the country. In the meantime it is a noteworthy fact that there has been no lowering of the tax on the working-man's breakfast, dinner or supper.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Man Welborn Wins

The 1st and 2nd numbers failing to show up by Sept. 2nd, we have paid \$65 in cash to Man Welborn, of Cliffton, Ky., who held the 3rd number in the contest for the barrel of

"OLD QUALITY" OR \$65.00 IN CASH.

For prompt shipment mail your orders to us. We make quick shipments to all "dry" points in Kentucky. "Old Quality, One Star" as good as any bottled in bond—only \$3.00 per gallon, express prepaid.

P. R. LANCASTER & CO., - Owensboro, Ky.

"OLD QUALITY", "OLD W. S. STONE" "PREMIER PURE"

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms \$1 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., 364 Broadway, New York.

SEEDS

Buckbee's "Full of Life" Northern Grown Pedigreed Seeds have a reputation of 35 years' successful seed growing behind them. It pays to plant the best.

Seasonable Specialties—

BEANS
Earliest Red Valentine \$1.50 Bushel
Refugee—Extra Early \$1.25 Bushel
New Stringless Green Pod \$1.75 Bushel
Horstorf's Market Garden \$1.50 Bushel
Wardwell's Lima, Kidney Wax \$1.75 Bushel
Davis New White \$1.75 Bushel
Currie's Rust Proof Wax \$1.75 Bushel

PEAS
Extra Early Alaska \$1.50 Bushel
New Early Gradus \$1.25 Bushel
Horstorf's Market Garden \$1.50 Bushel
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at that moment on the point of entering Babylon.

Isaiah is very unaccommodating, indeed. He makes small effort to foretell specific events save as they could be seen continually growing out of the nature of things and the transgressions of the world, such as the coming of a Messiah and his rejection by a world unfitted to accept him. Isaiah, like his contemporaries, allowed very few people to escape, but he did not, like Daniel, torment the credulous among them with cryptic signs to indicate the possible dates of their misfortunes. Isaiah contented himself with saying that evil causes must produce evil effects whenever, in the course of nature; the time is ripe. The popular preference, which, in itself, is the greatest cause for Daniel is a human weakness of the evil effects Isaiah sees repeated as human history repeats itself.—Globe Democrat.

Toned Up Whole System.

"Chamberlain's Tablets have done more for me than I ever dared hope for," writes Mrs. Esther Mae Baker, Spencerport, N. Y. "I used several bottles of these tablets a few months ago. They not only cured me of bilious attacks, sick headaches and that tired out feeling, but toned up my whole system." For sale by all dealers.

Luke McLuke Says.

Many a fine blacksmith has been spoiled because a fond mother imagined he had musical talent.

One reason why mother's scissors are always sharp is because she uses Father's razor when she has anything tough to cut.

As long as the dear things let the men retain the "obey" clause in the marriage contract, never let it be said that the women have no sense of humor.

There are a lot of little country districts that are voted "dry" by the farmers. But you never met a farmer in one of these dry districts who would refuse a swig out of your flask.

The old-fashioned woman who used to bawl when she went to see "East Lynne" now has a daughter who kisses the villain in the movie films.

We have a lot of fool ideas. A woman with eight pounds of store hair on her head is supposed to keep her hat on at indoor gatherings. And a bald-headed man is no gentleman if he doesn't take his hat off.

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SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ill it has no equal.

For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

HUSBAND RESCUED DESPAIRING WIFE

After Four Years of Discouraging Conditions, Mrs. Bullock Gave Up in Despair. Husband Came to Rescue.

Catron, Ky.—In an interesting letter from this place, Mrs. Bettie Bullock writes as follows: "I suffered for four years, with womanly troubles, and during this time, I could only sit up for a little while, and could not walk anywhere at all. At times, I would have severe pains in my left side.

The doctor was called in, and his treatment relieved me for a while, but I was soon confined to my bed again. After that, nothing seemed to do me any good.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and a 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper. J. D.

LATEST WAR NEWS

Tuesday.

According to the official report issued from Paris on the progress of the battle along the Aisne in Northern France, there was little change in the situations of the right and left wings of the allied armies. In the center, the report says, the Allies withheld new and very violent attacks, and made "some slight progress" on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woerthe region a thick fog caused a suspension of hostilities. The first direct message since the beginning of the war sent from Elbe tower was received direct in London.

Lierre, a few miles from Antwerp, where many houses have been destroyed.

The Italian Government has issued a warning to Italians, who have taken or intend to take service in the army of any country now at war, that this is a breach of neutrality and is punishable by imprisonment.

In the Far East there are signs of much activity on the part of the Japanese who are engaged in a movement by both land and sea against the German concession of Kiau Chau, in Shantung province, China. The Japanese have occupied the heights outside of Tsing Tau, the capital, overlooking the Germans' main line of defense.

Thursday.

For the moment all interest is fixed on the territory occupied by the French left wing and the German right wing, where the most determined fighting of the battle line is going on. The allied forces are gradually moving northward, and, according to the French official statement, that battle continues to develop more and more toward the north, the object of this being to be beyond the extremity of the German line for the great outflanking movement, which has been the object of the Allies' operations.

The report states that the Austrian Government alleges Russian troops are using dum-dum bullets. Emperor William is at the bedside of his son, Prince Oscar, who is ill at Metz.

Petrograd reports officially that the Austrian stronghold of Przemysl, in Galicia, is completely invested by the Russians, and that the main Austrian army is retiring behind the Carpathians into Hungary, pursued by the Russians.

A very rigorous censorship has evidently been imposed at virtually all points, particularly in London, regarding the operations at the front, as very little news is permitted to come through. The war officials probably hesitated to raise the hopes of the people without some decisive result having been attained, and fear that the publication of even the smallest details of the operations might be of aid to the Germans. Another official report has been issued concerning the operations of the British forces in France. The report speaks at length of a system of espionage alleged to be in practice by the German armies.

The Montenegrins, who have allied themselves with the Servians in the conflict with Austria, are making advances, according to advices. A dispatch from Cettinje, Montenegro, says the Montenegrins are within artillery range of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

The Austrian forts at Cattaro, Dalmatia, on September 19 sunk a large French warship.

Wednesday.

While the French and British officials indicate satisfaction with the situation along the battle front in France and confidence in the outcome, an official report from Paris declares that the German right has been broken and is being pursued by the Allies. This report also declared that the Germans have been surrounded in the Somme department and that Peronne had been recaptured.

The official press bureau at London, while making no objection to the publication of these reports, declined to take any responsibility for the correctness of them.

The announcement issued late at night by both French and British officials declared that there had been no change in the situation which they had previously reported as favoring the allied army to some degree.

A narrative from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters, issued at London by the Official Press Bureau, gives the reason for the long drawn out battle, which has now lasted eighteen days. "The extent of the country covered," it says, "is so great as to render slow any efforts to maneuver and march around the flank in order to escape the costly expedient of a frontal attack against heavily fortified positions."

This refers to the fiercely contested operations of the Allies' left in an endeavor to outflank the German right wing under Gen. von Kluck. In these operations French and British, heavily re-enforced, have been engaged for several days, and the encounters at times are reported to have been unprecedented.

The German cruiser Emden, which recently captured six British steamers and sank five of them in the Bay of Bengal, has added to its laurels by sinking four more and capturing a collier.

Late dispatches declare that the Germans have begun their attack on the first line of the Antwerp defenses; that they have reoccupied Maillies, occupied Moli, an important railway junction and are bombarding

Liège.

Six Per Cent Loans
Obtainable on Farm, Ranch or City Property. To improve, Purchase or Remove Incumbrance; Liberal Options; 5 years before making payment on principal, etc. For the proposition address: Assets Dept., at 1410 Busch Bldg., Dallas, Tex., or 422-428 First National Bank Building, Denver, Colo.

DESCRIBES PROCESS OF WHISKEY MAKING

John H. Thomas U. S. Storekeeper

Guager Writes Interesting Story.

Perhaps there is no product of local manufacture about which the public knows less of the details of its production than the distillation of whiskey; and in undertaking to indicate the process I realize the difficulty in making it plain to those who have never visited a modern distillery.

While the process varies only slightly at the different large distilleries I shall base this descriptive article on the Glenmore, the largest plant in the second collection district and said to be the most completely equipped distillery in the world.

A brief outline of the magnitude of this plant may not improperly precede the description of process of distillation. The Glenmore distillery is located just east of the city limits of Owensboro. The total investment exceeds \$1,000,000. The distillery is a mammoth building of steel and concrete. Except for the twelve fermenters, or beer tubs each holding 27,000 gallons, there is not a foot of timber about the entire building. Eight large bonded warehouses store six million gallons of spirits. If the tax on the spirits now bonded in these warehouses was all paid tomorrow Uncle Sam would be richer by six millions of dollars. The daily capacity of this plant is 1,950 bushels of grain or about 9,000 gallons of spirits.

But to the process of manufacture. Shelled corn by the car load is switched up to the elevators where it is dumped into metal bins the combined capacity of which is 70,000 bu. The mill grind 250 bushels an hour. The meal is carried by elevators to great chests in the tower. Shoots open from these chests down to large bins swung on Fairbanks scales where Uncle Sam's storekeeper weighs it in drafts of 10,000 pounds. By another shoot the meal is let down from the bottom of the weighing bin to the cooker below. The cooker is a hollow metal cylinder five feet in diameter and eighteen feet long and lies horizontal to the floor. After a draft of ten thousand pounds of meal and sufficient water are let in the cooker the cap or man-head is bolted down and steam is turned into it. This meal is kept under steam for two hours and must be heated to about 270 Fahrenheit.

After cooking the meal is piped to a breaker or masher where small amounts of malt are added, after which the mash is run through cooling pipes and is then pumped up into one of the large fermenters or beer tubs referred to above. To this mash is added now a small quantity of yeast which is made in separate cookers by mixing malt, rye and a small quantity of hops. When the fermenter is a little more than half filled with the mash and yeast it is then filled to within a few inches of the top with spent beer or beer from which the spirits have been already distilled. The contents of the fermenter is now called beer and must set seventy-two hours for fermentation. The meal is raised to a high temperature to break up the starch and convert it to sugar and during the period of fermentation the billions of microscopic yeast plants absorb or eat up the sugar and convert it into alcohol somewhat after the manner the bee converts the juices of the flower into honey. After standing seventy-two hours in the fermenter the beer is ripe, or ready for boiling. The beer still at the Glenmore is the largest single still in the world. It is a cylindrical copper vessel thirty feet high, four feet in diameter and stands upright on one end. The still is divided by perforated copper plates into sec-

tions of about three feet each. The beer is pumped into the still at the top and in the slow descent through the perforated plates the spirits rendered volatile by heat escapes through a pipe or worm and the spent beer or slop is drawn off at the bottom of the still. The worm is a long copper pipe closely coiled and surrounded by cold water. The spirit rising in the form of steam escaping through the coiled pipe is condensed into liquid form by the cooling effect of the water surrounding the worm, and is stored in large copper tanks. From these tanks the whiskey is piped to a receiving or cistern room where United States guagers draw it off into barrels. The guagers carefully mark with dies on the bung stave the proof of the spirits and the contents of the barrel which is then stored in government bonded warehouses.

J. H. THOMAS,
Narrows, Ky.

Resolutions of Respect.

September 22, 1914.

Whereas, God in His wisdom has seen fit to take from among us our beloved brother Knight, J. P. McKinney, therefore, be it

Resolved, First. That we feel most keenly the sorrow of his loss.

Second. That we extend to the bereaved family of our departed brother our most sincere sympathy in this hour of sadness.

Third. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing family and that they be published in the county papers and The Kentucky Pythian.

Fourth. That the usual Pythian respects be paid by the lodge to the memory of our brother and that in addition the members wear the usual emblem of mourning for a period of thirty days.

W. S. TINSLEY,
C. M. BARNETT,
McDOWELL A. FOGLE,
Committee.

TURPINITE MAY BE CAUSE OF LOSSES

(Continued From First Page.)

that if the Germans ever attacked the city there would be unheard of slaughter; so apparently it was supposed that these shells—which, presumably, are used in the seventy-five-millimeter field guns—would be reserved as a last resort for the defense of the capital. But now, according to the theory, the French have at last overcome their humanitarian scruples and decided to use the shells.

Turpin, the supposed inventor of the new shell, has had a stormy history. In 1836, in his laboratory at Colombe, he discovered method of making picric acid tractable and available for use in high explosives. Thereupon he proceeded with the invention of milinite, and followed with several other explosives. In 1857, however, he accused a certain Capt. Tripon, of the territorial artillery, of stealing his formula and plans for shells and selling them to the Armstrongs in England. Turpin published a book in 1859 attacking the Armstrongs and Tripon with such effect that he procured the latter's conviction, but in the book he published various plans and specifications which gave his enemies a chance to attack him on the charge of divulging secrets pertaining to the national defenses. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and pardoned after twenty-three months.

ADABURG.

Sept. 20.—A protracted meeting will begin at Adaburg Baptist church Monday night.

A combined store and dwelling is being erected at this place by Mr. Claude Wedding.

A debating society was organized at Belmont school house Thursday night. Prof. D. D. Moseley was elected president and the outlook is great for oratorical and literary improvement.

Rev. J. B. Rayborn attended conference at Louisville last week.

Mr. Onis Wade and Miss Myrtle Baugh were united in marriage at the home of Rev. Fuqua Friday evening. They will make their home with the groom's mother.

Prof. Robert Taylor and Mr. Roma Wade attended the Hartford Fair Saturday.

When A Hapsburg Dies.

A very strange burial custom has been observed for centuries by the house of Hapsburg, the most ancient of the reigning houses of Europe. On the death of the Austrian Emperor or the body is carried by the shortest way from the imperial palace to the crypt of the ancient monastery of the Capuchins, near Vienna. No one appears to receive the royal corpse. Thereupon the master of ceremonies knocks on the closed door with his staff and demands admittance.

"Who is there?" asks the voice of



"SNAP." STYLE IS WHAT YOU WANT WHEN YOU BUY YOUR READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS. OUR SUITS AND COATS POSSESS "SNAP." OUR READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS NOT ONLY "LOOK TOE PART" BUT WEAR WELL. WHY? BECAUSE GOOD MATERIALS ARE USED IN MAKING THEM AND THEY ARE MADE RIGHT. WE PRICE THEM RIGHT TOO.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

Do You Want a Fence?

Once a farmer said to one of his farmer friends when he was trying to sell him a cow:

"A cow is a cow." "Yes," replied the other, "but there's a mighty big difference in cows."

Some give lots of good milk, and some don't give enough to pay for their keep. Some it's a profit to own, and others a dead loss. It's the same way with you, Friend Farmer, in regard to your fencing. Some is a profit to own and install while others are a dead loss. Remember we have the best wire fencing line, from the strongest pasture fence down to the poultry wire fence. Won't you please get our prices? We have rock-bottom price for every one. We're here with the goods.

ACTON BROS., Hartford, Ky.

the guardian monk from within.

"His Majesty, the Most High Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Duke of Syria," and so forth, replies the master of ceremonies, as he relates the long list of the dead man's titles.

"I know no such man," curtly replies the guardian from behind the closed door.

The master of ceremonies knocks a second time. Again the monk asks, "Who is there?" Again the master of ceremonies knocks on the closed door with his staff and demands admittance.

"Who is there?" asks the voice of

the simple humanity of the dead Emperor or the hols fly back. "Enter, brother!" cries the voice of the guardian monk, and the body is admitted.

There follows later an imposing public

titles, and again the voice of the

dead Emperor.

At this humble confession of the

simple humanity of the dead Emperor

or the monk replies, "I know no such man."

A third time the master of cere-

monies knocks with his staff.

"Who is there?" repeats the voice.

"Our brother, Francis Joseph" (or

whatever the dead monarch's name may be), replies the master of cere-

monies.

At this humble confession of the

simple humanity of the dead Emper-

or or the monk replies, "I know no such man."

A fourth time the master of cere-

monies knocks with his staff.

"Who is there?" repeats the voice.

"Our brother, Francis Joseph" (or

whatever the dead monarch's name may be), replies the master of cere-

monies.

At this humble confession of the

simple humanity of the dead Emper-

or or the monk replies, "I know no such man."

A fifth time the master of cere-

monies knocks with his staff.

"Who is there?" repeats the voice.

"Our brother, Francis Joseph" (or

whatever the dead monarch's name may be), replies the master of cere-

monies.

At this humble confession of the

simple humanity of the dead Emper-

or or the monk replies, "I know no such man."

A sixth time the master of cere-

monies knocks with his staff.

"Who is there?" repeats the voice.

"Our brother, Francis Joseph" (or

whatever the dead monarch's name may be), replies the master of cere-

monies.

At this humble confession of the

simple humanity of the dead Emper-

or or the monk replies, "I know no such man."

A seventh time the master of cere-

monies knocks with his staff.

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